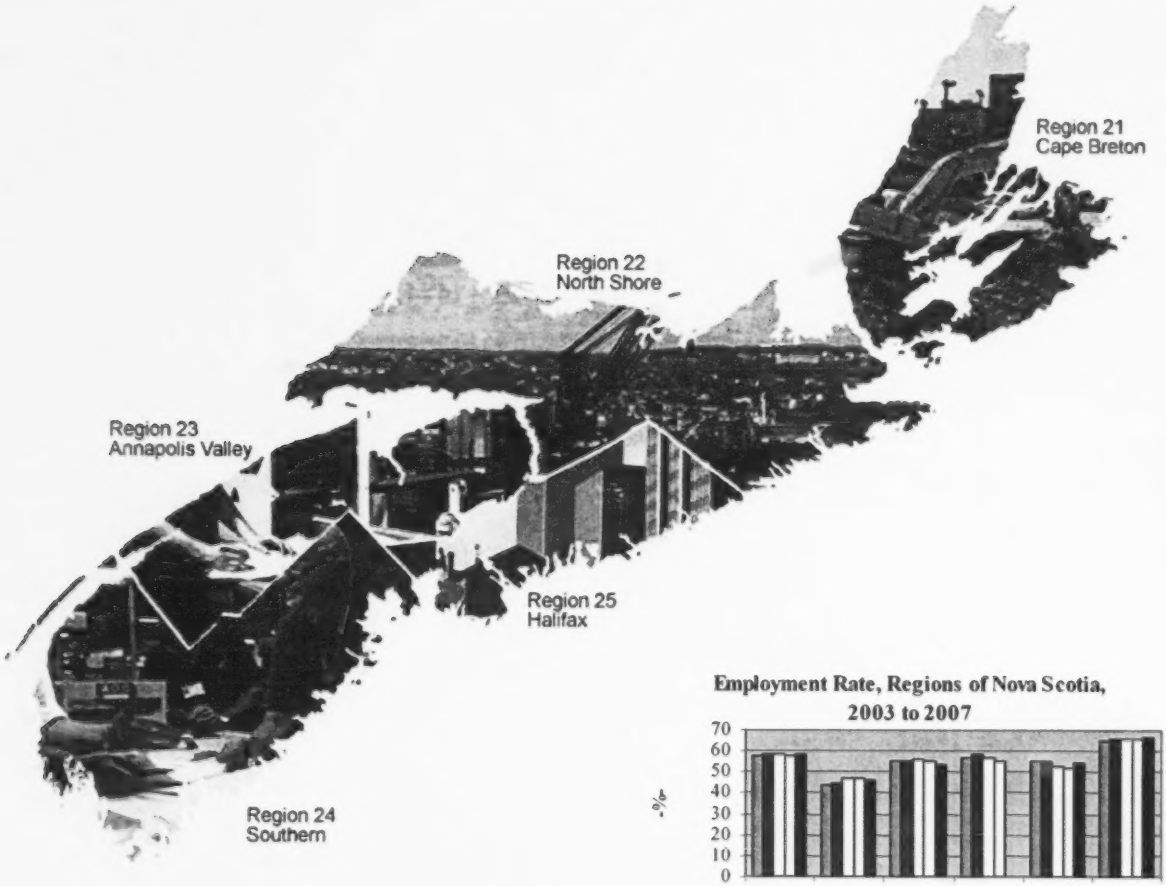
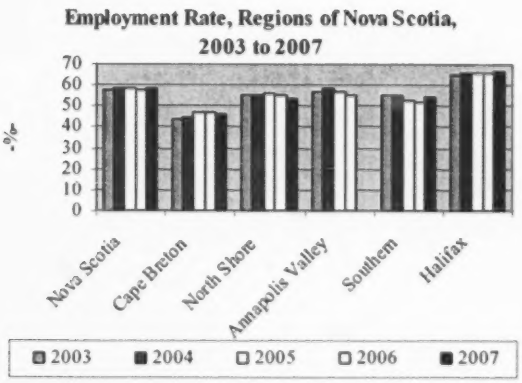
Labour Market Monthly

February 2009





NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia
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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2009

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 6, 2009
February	March 13, 2009
March	April 9, 2009
April	May 8, 2009
May	June 5, 2009
June	July 10, 2009
July	August 7, 2009
August	September 4, 2009
September	October 9, 2009
October	November 6, 2009
November	December 4, 2009
December	January 2010

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – February 2009

(March 2009 will be released April 9, 2009)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

There were no direct references to Nova Scotia labour markets conditions in the release by Statistics Canada.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia February 2009, labour force increased 0.5 per cent over January 2009 to 500,400 and increased 2.8 per cent over February 2008. Employment increased 0.5 per cent over January 2009 to 456,400 and increased 1.6 per cent over February 2008. Unemployment increased 0.7 per cent over January 2009 to 44,000 and increased 18.0 per cent over February 2008. Unemployment rate remained unchanged over January 2009 at 8.8 per cent.

In Canada February 2009, labour force increased 0.1 per cent over January 2009 to 18.3 million and increased 0.8 per cent over February 2008. Employment declined 0.5 per cent over January 2009 to 16.9 million and declined 1.2 per cent over February 2008. Unemployment increased 8.1 per cent over January 2009 to 1.4 million and increased 32.8 per cent over February 2008. Unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points over January 2009 to 7.7 per cent.

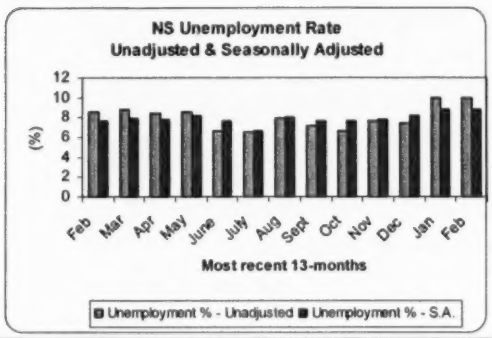
On a three-month moving average basis, seasonally unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in February 2009 increased 0.5 percentage points to 5.9 per cent over the previous month. The Halifax CMA continues to have the lowest unemployment rate east of Quebec (4.8%). The lowest unemployment rate, 3.5 per cent, was in Regina, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 13.8 per cent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Trend – January – February (year-to-date)

It appears Nova Scotia's labour market is holding its own with mixed results so far in 2009. Employment for the first for the first two months of 2009 has increased 1.0 per cent over the same period in 2008. This is a somewhat positive performance given the current global market trends. This growth in employment however, was not strong enough to override the growth in the labour supply (labour force). The labour force had a 2.3 per cent increase for the first two months. The net result of the labour supply growing at a much faster pace was an increase in the number of unemployed seasonally adjusted workers from 36,800 to

43,900 or 19.2 per cent. Thus, the unemployment rate increased 1.3 percentage points to 8.8 per cent. The annual average unemployment rate for 2008 was 7.7 per cent. In other words, there were more new people looking for jobs than the number of jobs created by the economy.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

All of the growth in employment for the first two months of 2009 came from full-time jobs with a growth of 1.6 per cent. The number of part-time employees dropped 1.5 per cent over the same period.

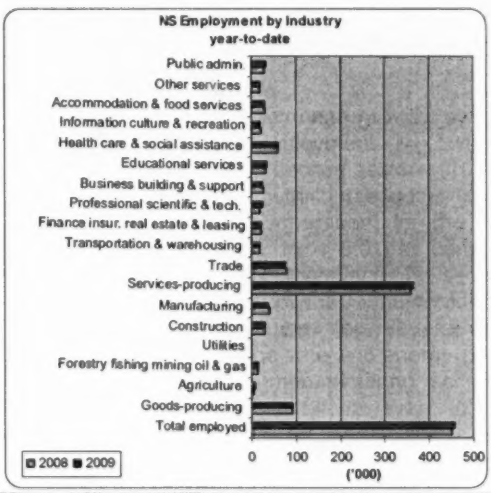
A review of employment growth by industry shows that employment growth was concentrated in the service sector with a 1.4 per cent increase. Growth in the goods producing sector is down 0.6 per cent for the first two months due mostly to a 5.0 per cent drop in employment for the manufacturing sector. This fall in employment for the manufacturing sector has been continuing for several months. The lower exchange rate and energy prices will help support the manufacturing sector going forward. It may not, however, offset the oncoming major US recession. There are more current signs of the global slowdown with layoffs/closures in the mining, forestry and car parts sectors. Employment in the construction sector remains positive with a 3.5 per cent increase.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Feb 2008	Feb 2009
Population ('000)	766.6	771.4
Labour Force ('000)	486.7	500.4
Employment ('000)	449.4	456.4
Full-time ('000)	365.9	372.3
Part-time ('000)	83.4	84.1
Unemployment ('000)	37.3	44.0
Unemployment (per cent)	7.7	8.8
Participation (per cent)	63.5	64.9
Employment (per cent)	58.6	59.2

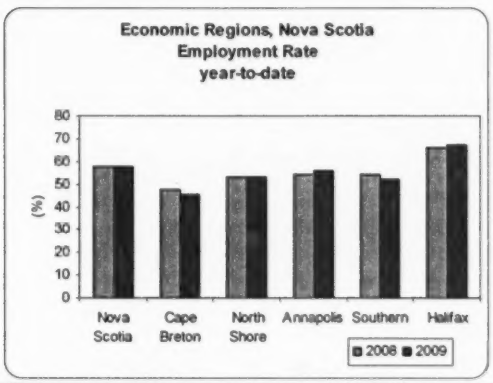
Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

The growth in the service sector came from educational services, professional and technical services, public administration, accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing along with a slight increase in employment for health services. Trade (retail and wholesale), the largest component of the service sector, saw a 2.1 per cent decline for the first two months of 2009. The global credit crunch can be seen in the fall in employment for finance and insurance services and business services (call centres).



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment and labour supply growth rates for the first two months of 2009 across the province reveals only two regions had stronger employment growth resulting in a fall in the their unemployment rates. Northern Mainland Nova Scotia and the Annapolis Valley had declines in their unemployment rates. All other regions including HRM had increases in their unemployment rates. The increase for HRM reflects to some degree the decline in employment for the trade sector.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(1st quarter 2009 will be released June 1, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to December)

In 2008, total wages and salaries were $15.9 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.6 per cent over 2007. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of $721.0 billion in 2008, posted a 5.0 per cent increase over 2007. In 2008, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
January - December

	($millions) 2007	2008
Canada	686,380.6	720,992.2
Nova Scotia	15,197.3	15,899.9

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In 2008, $3.4 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $12.5 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 21.1 per cent and 78.9 per cent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 43.9 per cent and 37.2 per cent of the total, respectively. The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; public administration; trade; and health care and social assistance—at 19.8 per cent, 17.7 per cent, 17.4 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
January – December

($thousands – actual)

Industry	*2007*	*2008*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**3,189,777**	**3,361,555**	**5.4**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	301,656	295,102	-2.2
Mining & Oil & Gas	171,771	192,080	11.8
Manufacturing	1,433,076	1,474,547	2.9
Construction	1,147,084	1,249,784	9.0
Utilities	136,190	150,042	10.2
All Service Producing	**12,007,473**	**12,538,301**	**4.4**
Trade	2,086,016	2,177,058	4.4
Transportation & Storage	695,830	707,621	1.7
Information & Cultural	366,227	387,015	5.7
Finance & Real Estate	1,068,813	1,118,747	4.7
Professional & Personal Service	2,375,084	2,482,810	4.5
Educational Services	1,403,171	1,455,913	3.8
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,882,788	1,983,844	5.4
Public Administration	2,129,544	2,225,293	4.5

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(January 2009 will be released March 31, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to December)

In 2008, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 2.1 per cent over 2007 from $673.35 to $687.68 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 2.8 per cent, from $770.72 to $792.46 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings for 2008 were $104.78, or 13.3 per cent, less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia, average weekly employment was 393,930 (all employees as reported in SEPH) for 2008, a 1.7 per cent increase over

2007. In comparison, Canada's 2008 average weekly employment was 14.5 million, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 2007.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
January - December
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2007Jan-Dec	770.72	673.35
2008 Jan-Dec	792.46	687.68
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2007 Jan-Dec	14,306,826	387,293
2008 Jan-Dec	14,539,222	393,930

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

In 2008, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.1 per cent over 2007 to $837.75, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 1.8 per cent to $659.19. For industries in which data is available, average weekly earnings in 2008 ranged from $313.89 in accommodation and food services industries to $931.68 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
January - December
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2007	2008	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**673.35**	**687.68**	**2.1**
Goods Producing	*812.19*	*837.75*	*3.1*
Construction	774.88	811.42	4.7
Manufacturing	806.87	815.72	1.1
Service Producing	*647.61*	*659.19*	*1.8*
Trade	531.64	551.2	3.7
Transportation & Warehousing	739.54	757.09	2.4
Information & Culture	824.87	821.58	-0.4
Finance & Insurance	x	869.31	x
Professional, Scientific & Technical	842.87	865.2	2.6
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	550.48	543.97	-1.2
Educational Services	742.19	727.56	-2.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	688.72	719.08	4.4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	343.67	362.48	5.5
Accommodation & Food Services	305.21	313.89	2.8
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	520.41	522.05	0.3
Public Administration	914.54	931.68	1.9

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(January 2009 will be released March 24, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to December)

In 2008, there was an average of 38,897 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits. This figure is 0.1 per cent lower than 2007. Nationwide, there was an average of 748,221 beneficiaries, a 2.0 per cent increase over 2007.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
January – December

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
2007Jan-Dec	733,770	14,561.9	38,869	725.5
2008 Jan-Dec	748,221	15,033.3	38,897	736.4

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $736.4 million was paid in EI benefit payments in 2008. This figure is 1.5 per cent more than the benefits paid in 2007. Nationwide, there was $15.0 billion paid in EI benefit payments in 2008, a 3.2 per cent increase over 2007.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

Year-to-date (January - December 2008)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 121,271 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in 2008, an increase of 1.6 per cent over the average of 2007. The government sector increased 1.6 per cent to 112,497, while the business enterprises sector increased 1.2 per cent to 8,774. The federal government figure increased 0.3 per cent to 23,913. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 1.2 per cent to 10,414 in 2008 over 2007.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
January - December

Government	2007	2008	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	23,839	23,913	0.3
Military	*10,536*	*10,414*	*-1.2*
Provincial General	11,586	11,609	0.2
Health & Social Services	29,852	30,445	2.0
Universities & Colleges	12,696	13,328	5.0
Local General	11,546	11,846	2.6
School Boards	21,165	21,357	0.9
Total Government	**110,683**	**112,497**	**1.6**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,669**	**8,774**	**1.2**
Federal	6,314	6,366	0.8
Provincial	1,866	1,918	2.8
Local	489	490	0.2
Total Public Sector	**119,352**	**121,271**	**1.6**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
January - December[P]
($'000)

Government	2007	2008	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	1,542,782	1,715,572	11.2
Military	*667,479*	*704,962*	*5.6*
Provincial General	569,306	569,275	0.0
Health & Social Services	1,262,046	1,289,365	2.2
Universities & Colleges	544,701	571,689	5.0
Local General	320,079	328,418	2.6
School Boards	782,017	789,096	0.9
Total Government	**5,020,933**	**5,263,412**	**4.8**
Government Business Enterprises	**320,424**	**327,618**	**2.2**
Federal	255,945	257,054	0.4
Provincial	49,149	54,907	11.7
Local	15,332	15,655	2.1
Total Public Sector	**5,341,357**	**5,591,032**	**4.7**

Q – quarter
P - Preliminary
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 4.7 per cent in 2008 over 2007 to $5,591.0 million, with 94.1 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.9 per cent from government business enterprises.

Note from Statistics Canada:

With the March 31, 2009 release, data from the SEPH survey will be produced using a new estimation method. Many series will be affected by this change, most notably average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. While estimates of total number of employees will not be affected, some shifts in the breakdown by category of worker may occur. Attempts will be made to revise previously released estimates back to 2001 to ensure continuity in data series. Data quality indicators will be incorporated into many of the time series. When the quality of a specific monthly estimate is too unreliable for publication, an 'F' will replace the actual estimate on CANSIM. In cases where the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates the series will no longer be available.

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Annual Change	Unadjusted Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Annual Change
Canada								
Population ('000)	26,774.8	27,128.1	27,161.2	386.4	26,774.8	27,128.1	27,161.2	386.4
Labour force ('000)	18,172.5	18,292.1	18,315.2	142.7	17,908.6	18,008.7	18,081.4	172.8
Employment ('000)	17,106.6	16,982.0	16,899.4	-207.2	16,810.5	16,600.9	16,578.2	-232.3
Employment full-time ('000)	14,026.7	13,807.8	13,696.9	-329.8	13,561.9	13,306.0	13,214.2	-347.7
Employment part-time ('000)	3,079.8	3,174.2	3,202.5	122.7	3,248.5	3,294.9	3,364.1	115.6
Unemployment ('000)	1,065.9	1,310.1	1,415.9	350.0	1,098.2	1,407.9	1,503.2	405.0
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	7.2	7.7	1.8	6.1	7.8	8.3	2.2
Participation rate (%)	67.9	67.4	67.4	-0.5	66.9	66.4	66.6	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	63.9	62.6	62.2	-1.7	62.8	61.2	61.0	-1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population ('000)	425.2	427.8	427.9	2.6	425.2	427.8	427.9	2.6
Labour force ('000)	255.8	252.2	253.3	-3.6	243.4	240.6	243.3	-2.8
Employment ('000)	222.5	216.2	215.0	-7.5	207.8	199.1	200.2	-8.7
Employment full-time ('000)	188.6	186.6	183.6	-2.0	172.3	168.7	166.9	-5.4
Employment part-time ('000)	33.9	29.6	31.4	-4.3	35.5	30.4	33.2	-5.1
Unemployment ('000)	33.3	36.0	38.3	2.7	35.6	41.5	43.1	5.9
Unemployment rate (%)	13.0	14.3	15.1	1.3	14.6	17.2	17.7	2.6
Participation rate (%)	60.2	59.0	59.2	-1.2	57.2	56.2	56.9	-1.0
Employment rate (%)	52.3	50.5	50.2	-1.8	48.9	46.5	46.8	-2.4
Prince Edward Island								
Population ('000)	113.9	115.3	115.3	1.4	113.9	115.3	115.3	1.4
Labour force ('000)	78.4	77.5	78.2	-0.2	74.4	75.3	75.8	1.4
Employment ('000)	70.6	68.3	68.6	-2.0	65.6	63.3	64.1	-1.5
Employment full-time ('000)	59.8	57.4	58.3	-1.5	53.1	51.7	52.3	-0.8
Employment part-time ('000)	10.8	10.9	10.3	-0.5	12.5	11.5	11.8	-0.7
Unemployment ('000)	7.8	9.2	9.6	1.8	8.8	12.0	11.7	2.9
Unemployment rate (%)	9.9	11.9	12.3	2.4	11.8	15.9	15.4	3.6
Participation rate (%)	68.8	67.2	67.8	-1.0	65.3	65.3	65.7	0.4
Employment rate (%)	62.0	59.2	59.5	-2.5	57.6	54.9	55.6	-2.0
Nova Scotia								
Population ('000)	766.6	770.9	771.4	4.8	766.6	770.9	771.4	4.8
Labour force ('000)	486.7	497.8	500.4	13.7	473.0	487.5	489.6	16.6
Employment ('000)	449.4	454.1	456.4	7.0	432.2	439.4	441.0	8.8
Employment full-time ('000)	365.9	370.7	372.3	6.4	345.4	353.1	352.1	6.7
Employment part-time ('000)	83.4	83.4	84.1	0.7	86.8	86.3	88.9	2.1
Unemployment ('000)	37.3	43.7	44.0	6.7	40.9	48.1	48.6	7.7
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	8.8	8.8	1.1	8.6	9.9	9.9	1.3
Participation rate (%)	63.5	64.6	64.9	1.4	61.7	63.2	63.5	1.8
Employment rate (%)	58.6	58.9	59.2	0.6	56.4	57.0	57.2	0.8

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
				New Brunswick				
Population ('000)	616.1	620.0	620.4	4.3	616.1	620.0	620.4	4.3
Labour force ('000)	400.7	403.4	400.6	-0.1	388.3	391.5	389.3	1.0
Employment ('000)	367.6	368.2	365.3	-2.3	353.8	353.3	351.4	-2.4
Employment full-time ('000)	312.5	309.2	310.6	-1.9	293.7	290.5	292.8	-0.9
Employment part-time ('000)	55.1	58.9	54.6	-0.5	60.0	62.8	58.6	-1.4
Unemployment ('000)	33.1	35.2	35.4	2.3	34.5	38.2	37.9	3.4
Unemployment rate (%)	8.3	8.7	8.8	0.5	8.9	9.8	9.7	0.8
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.1	64.6	-0.4	63.0	63.1	62.7	-0.3
Employment rate (%)	59.7	59.4	58.9	-0.8	57.4	57.0	56.6	-0.8
				Quebec				
Population ('000)	6,348.9	6,405.0	6,411.2	62.3	6,348.9	6,405.0	6,411.2	62.3
Labour force ('000)	4,187.0	4,181.9	4,169.3	-17.7	4,132.1	4,115.7	4,122.1	-10.0
Employment ('000)	3,893.0	3,858.5	3,840.1	-52.9	3,813.6	3,746.7	3,751.0	-62.6
Employment full-time ('000)	3,184.6	3,142.7	3,114.2	-70.4	3,057.0	3,009.6	2,983.4	-73.6
Employment part-time ('000)	708.3	715.8	725.9	17.6	756.6	737.1	767.6	11.0
Unemployment ('000)	294.1	323.4	329.2	35.1	318.6	369.0	371.1	52.5
Unemployment rate (%)	7.0	7.7	7.9	0.9	7.7	9.0	9.0	1.3
Participation rate (%)	65.9	65.3	65.0	-0.9	65.1	64.3	64.3	-0.8
Employment rate (%)	61.3	60.2	59.9	-1.4	60.1	58.5	58.5	-1.6
				Ontario				
Population ('000)	10,448.3	10,591.9	10,604.6	156.3	10,448.3	10,591.9	10,604.6	156.3
Labour force ('000)	7,127.5	7,164.3	7,185.6	58.1	7,024.7	7,043.5	7,085.3	60.6
Employment ('000)	6,690.8	6,594.2	6,558.9	-131.9	6,595.7	6,463.6	6,452.3	-143.4
Employment full-time ('000)	5,488.8	5,372.6	5,316.7	-172.1	5,336.0	5,189.8	5,154.8	-181.2
Employment part-time ('000)	1,202.0	1,221.6	1,242.2	40.2	1,259.8	1,273.8	1,297.4	37.6
Unemployment ('000)	436.7	570.1	626.7	190.0	429.0	579.9	633.0	204.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.1	8.0	8.7	2.6	6.1	8.2	8.9	2.8
Participation rate (%)	68.2	67.6	67.8	-0.4	67.2	66.5	66.8	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	64.0	62.3	61.8	-2.2	63.1	61.0	60.8	-2.3
				Manitoba				
Population ('000)	905.1	915.6	916.8	11.7	905.1	915.6	916.8	11.7
Labour force ('000)	628.3	636.5	638.4	10.1	621.4	626.0	632.5	11.1
Employment ('000)	602.0	607.2	607.9	5.9	593.3	595.2	599.0	5.7
Employment full-time ('000)	490.1	492.5	494.2	4.1	475.5	476.8	479.9	4.4
Employment part-time ('000)	111.9	114.7	113.7	1.8	117.8	118.4	119.2	1.4
Unemployment ('000)	26.4	29.3	30.5	4.1	28.1	30.8	33.4	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	4.2	4.6	4.8	0.6	4.5	4.9	5.3	0.8
Participation rate (%)	69.4	69.5	69.6	0.2	68.7	68.4	69.0	0.3
Employment rate (%)	66.5	66.3	66.3	-0.2	65.6	65.0	65.3	-0.3
				Saskatchewan				
Population ('000)	760.7	774.7	775.6	14.9	760.7	774.7	775.6	14.9
Labour force ('000)	531.5	544.1	548.3	16.8	522.4	537.1	542.5	20.1
Employment ('000)	509.7	521.9	522.5	12.8	499.8	512.6	514.3	14.5
Employment full-time ('000)	419.5	423.7	424.2	4.7	401.0	407.4	407.1	6.1
Employment part-time ('000)	90.2	98.2	98.3	8.1	98.8	105.1	107.3	8.5
Unemployment ('000)	21.8	22.1	25.8	4.0	22.6	24.6	28.2	5.6
Unemployment rate (%)	4.1	4.1	4.7	0.6	4.3	4.6	5.2	0.9
Participation rate (%)	69.9	70.2	70.7	0.8	68.7	69.3	69.9	1.2
Employment rate (%)	67.0	67.4	67.4	0.4	65.7	66.2	66.3	0.6

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	*Annual Change*	Unadjusted Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	*Annual Change*
				Alberta				
Population ('000)	2,775.8	2,830.1	2,836.1	60.3	2,775.8	2,830.1	2,836.1	60.3
Labour force ('000)	2,069.5	2,119.3	2,116.5	47.0	2,048.1	2,096.3	2,101.3	53.2
Employment ('000)	1,994.6	2,025.8	2,002.1	7.5	1,973.6	1,994.1	1,978.0	4.4
Employment full-time ('000)	1,677.6	1,680.6	1,652.6	-25.0	1,635.1	1,630.6	1,605.6	-29.5
Employment part-time ('000)	317.0	345.3	349.5	32.5	338.6	363.6	372.4	33.8
Unemployment ('000)	74.9	93.5	114.5	39.6	74.5	102.2	123.3	48.8
Unemployment rate (%)	3.6	4.4	5.4	1.8	3.6	4.9	5.9	2.3
Participation rate (%)	74.6	74.9	74.6	0.0	73.8	74.1	74.1	0.3
Employment rate (%)	71.9	71.6	70.6	-1.3	71.1	70.5	69.7	-1.4
				British Columbia				
Population ('000)	3,614.1	3,676.8	3,681.8	67.7	3,614.1	3,676.8	3,681.8	67.7
Labour force ('000)	2,407.1	2,415.1	2,424.4	17.3	2,380.8	2,395.3	2,399.9	19.1
Employment ('000)	2,306.4	2,267.6	2,262.7	-43.7	2,275.1	2,233.7	2,226.9	-48.2
Employment full-time ('000)	1,838.8	1,771.5	1,769.9	-68.9	1,792.9	1,727.7	1,719.2	-73.7
Employment part-time ('000)	467.6	496.1	492.9	25.3	482.2	506.0	507.7	25.5
Unemployment ('000)	100.7	147.5	161.7	61.0	105.7	161.6	173.0	67.3
Unemployment rate (%)	4.2	6.1	6.7	2.5	4.4	6.7	7.2	2.8
Participation rate (%)	66.6	65.7	65.8	-0.8	65.9	65.1	65.2	-0.7
Employment rate (%)	63.8	61.7	61.5	-2.3	63.0	60.8	60.5	-2.5

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Haifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Annual Change	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,748.7	27,099.8	27,129.4	380.7	766.2	770.6	771.0	4.8
Labour force ('000)	17,890.6	18,136.1	18,082.0	191.4	477.7	488.8	488.6	10.9
Employment ('000)	16,817.0	16,909.7	16,729.9	-87.1	440.0	448.1	444.3	4.3
Employment full-time ('000)	13,588.8	13,597.6	13,395.3	-193.5	351.4	361.4	356.9	5.5
Employment part-time ('000)	3,228.2	3,312.1	3,334.5	106.3	88.6	86.7	87.5	-1.1
Unemployment ('000)	1,073.6	1,226.4	1,352.1	278.5	37.7	40.7	44.3	6.6
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	6.8	7.5	1.5	7.9	8.3	9.1	1.2
Participation rate (%)	66.9	66.9	66.7	-0.2	62.3	63.4	63.4	1.1
Employment rate (%)	62.9	62.4	61.7	-1.2	57.4	58.1	57.6	0.2
			1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**	
Population ('000)	100.7	101.4	101.4	0.7	115.9	115.4	115.3	-0.6
Labour force ('000)	59.8	61.9	63.0	3.2	63.8	62.5	61.4	-2.4
Employment ('000)	53.5	56.5	56.5	3.0	55.0	53.0	51.8	-3.2
Employment full-time ('000)	43.2	44.9	44.7	1.5	43.4	41.1	39.6	-3.8
Employment part-time ('000)	10.4	11.6	11.9	1.5	11.6	11.9	12.2	0.6
Unemployment ('000)	6.3	5.4	6.5	0.2	8.8	9.5	9.7	0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	8.7	10.3	-0.2	13.8	15.2	15.8	2.0
Participation rate (%)	59.4	61.0	62.1	2.7	55.0	54.2	53.3	-1.7
Employment rate (%)	53.1	55.7	55.7	2.6	47.5	45.9	44.9	-2.6
			1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**	
Population ('000)	314.9	319.0	319.4	4.5	314.9	319.0	319.4	4.5
Labour force ('000)	216.5	226.0	226.4	9.9	216.5	226.0	226.4	9.9
Employment ('000)	206.9	213.9	213.0	6.1	206.9	213.9	213.0	6.1
Employment full-time ('000)	164.4	174.6	173.8	9.4	164.4	174.6	173.8	9.4
Employment part-time ('000)	42.5	39.3	39.3	-3.2	42.5	39.3	39.3	-3.2
Unemployment ('000)	9.6	12.1	13.4	3.8	9.6	12.1	13.4	3.8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.4	5.4	5.9	1.5	4.4	5.4	5.9	1.5
Participation rate (%)	68.8	70.8	70.9	2.1	68.8	70.8	70.9	2.1
Employment rate (%)	65.7	67.1	66.7	1.0	65.7	67.1	66.7	1.0
			1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**	
Population ('000)	131.1	131.4	131.4	0.3	103.6	103.5	103.5	-0.1
Labour force ('000)	76.6	78.5	76.9	0.3	60.9	59.9	60.9	0.0
Employment ('000)	68.7	71.4	68.9	0.2	56.2	53.3	54.1	-2.1
Employment full-time ('000)	56.0	57.9	55.2	-0.8	45.2	42.9	43.7	-1.5
Employment part-time ('000)	12.7	13.5	13.7	1.0	10.9	10.4	10.4	-0.5
Unemployment ('000)	7.9	7.1	8.0	0.1	4.8	6.6	6.8	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	9.0	10.4	0.1	7.9	11.0	11.2	3.3
Participation rate (%)	58.4	59.7	58.5	0.1	58.8	57.9	58.8	0.0
Employment rate (%)	52.4	54.3	52.4	0.0	54.2	51.5	52.3	-1.9

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
Canada	17,106.6	16,982.0	16,899.4	**-207.2**	14,026.7	13,807.8	13,696.9	**-329.8**	3,079.8	3,174.2	3,202.5	**122.7**
Newfoundland and Labrador	222.5	216.2	215.0	**-7.5**	188.6	186.6	183.6	**-5.0**	33.9	29.6	31.4	**-2.5**
Prince Edward Island	70.6	68.3	68.6	**-2.0**	59.8	57.4	58.3	**-1.5**	10.8	10.9	10.3	**-0.5**
Nova Scotia	449.4	454.1	456.4	**7.0**	365.9	370.7	372.3	**6.4**	83.4	83.4	84.1	**0.7**
New Brunswick	367.6	368.2	365.3	**-2.3**	312.5	309.2	310.6	**-1.9**	55.1	58.9	54.6	**-0.5**
Quebec	3,893.0	3,858.5	3,840.1	**-52.9**	3,184.6	3,142.7	3,114.2	**-70.4**	708.3	715.8	725.9	**17.6**
Ontario	6,690.8	6,594.2	6,558.9	**-131.9**	5,488.8	5,372.6	5,316.7	**-172.1**	1,202.0	1,221.6	1,242.2	**40.2**
Manitoba	602.0	607.2	607.9	**5.9**	490.1	492.5	494.2	**4.1**	111.9	114.7	113.7	**1.8**
Saskatchewan	509.7	521.9	522.5	**12.8**	419.5	423.7	424.2	**4.7**	90.2	98.2	98.3	**8.1**
Alberta	1,994.6	2,025.8	2,002.1	**7.5**	1,677.6	1,680.6	1,652.6	**-25.0**	317.0	345.3	349.5	**32.5**
British Columbia	2,306.4	2,267.6	2,262.7	**-43.7**	1,838.8	1,771.5	1,769.9	**-68.9**	467.6	496.1	492.9	**25.3**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
Canada	16,810.5	16,600.9	16,578.2	**-232.3**	13,561.9	13,306.0	13,214.2	**-347.7**	3,248.5	3,294.9	3,364.1	**115.6**
Newfoundland and Labrador	207.8	199.1	200.2	**-7.6**	172.3	168.7	166.9	**-5.4**	35.5	30.4	33.2	**-2.3**
Prince Edward Island	65.6	63.3	64.1	**-1.5**	53.1	51.7	52.3	**-0.8**	12.5	11.5	11.8	**-0.7**
Nova Scotia	432.2	439.4	441.0	**8.8**	345.4	353.1	352.1	**6.7**	86.8	86.3	88.9	**2.1**
New Brunswick	353.8	353.3	351.4	**-2.4**	293.7	290.5	292.8	**-0.9**	60.0	62.8	58.6	**-1.4**
Quebec	3,813.6	3,746.7	3,751.0	**-62.6**	3,057.0	3,009.6	2,983.4	**-73.6**	756.6	737.1	767.6	**11.0**
Ontario	6,595.7	6,463.6	6,452.3	**-143.4**	5,336.0	5,189.8	5,154.8	**-181.2**	1,259.8	1,273.8	1,297.4	**37.6**
Manitoba	593.3	595.2	599.0	**5.7**	475.5	476.8	479.9	**4.4**	117.8	118.4	119.2	**1.4**
Saskatchewan	499.8	512.6	514.3	**14.5**	401.0	407.4	407.1	**6.1**	98.8	105.1	107.3	**8.5**
Alberta	1,973.6	1,994.1	1,978.0	**4.4**	1,635.1	1,630.6	1,605.6	**-29.5**	338.6	363.6	372.4	**33.8**
British Columbia	2,275.1	2,233.7	2,226.9	**-48.2**	1,792.9	1,727.7	1,719.2	**-73.7**	482.2	506.0	507.7	**25.5**

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
Canada	2,957.2	2,892.4	2,911.8	-45.4	2,616.5	2,525.6	2,496.9	-119.6	11.5	12.7	14.2	2.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.4	34.5	35.1	0.7	27.8	27.0	25.4	-2.4	19.2	21.7	27.4	8.2
Prince Edward Island	13.9	12.9	13.7	-0.2	11.4	10.6	11.2	-0.2	18.0	17.8	18.2	0.2
Nova Scotia	81.1	81.8	84.5	3.4	69.5	68.3	68.5	-1.0	14.3	16.5	18.9	4.6
New Brunswick	63.6	66.2	64.9	1.3	54.6	56.8	55.9	1.3	14.2	14.2	13.9	-0.3
Quebec	650.0	634.3	639.3	-10.7	572.8	550.5	548.4	-24.4	11.9	13.2	14.2	2.3
Ontario	1,129.1	1,100.6	1,115.4	-13.7	973.6	936.4	929.6	-44.0	13.8	14.9	16.7	2.9
Manitoba	112.2	112.5	113.7	1.5	101.0	103.8	104.1	3.1	10.0	7.7	8.5	-1.5
Saskatchewan	100.8	100.2	101.5	0.7	94.1	92.4	90.7	-3.4	6.7	7.9	10.6	3.9
Alberta	371.1	369.0	370.4	-0.7	342.8	337.0	333.0	-9.8	7.6	8.7	10.1	2.5
British Columbia	401.1	380.4	373.3	-27.8	369.0	342.8	330.1	-38.9	8.0	9.9	11.6	3.6

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
Canada	2,770.8	2,702.1	2,724.3	-46.5	2,450.9	2,331.6	2,323.4	-127.5	11.5	13.7	14.7	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	30.5	30.9	31.4	0.9	24.3	22.9	21.8	-2.5	20.3	25.9	30.6	10.3
Prince Edward Island	12.0	11.5	12.2	0.2	9.6	8.8	9.6	0.0	20.0	23.5	21.3	1.3
Nova Scotia	73.8	75.9	77.8	4.0	62.5	61.7	61.4	-1.1	15.3	18.7	21.1	5.8
New Brunswick	58.1	60.4	58.9	0.8	49.0	50.8	49.9	0.9	15.7	15.9	15.3	-0.4
Quebec	613.2	596.3	601.9	-11.3	538.0	502.8	507.8	-30.2	12.3	15.7	15.6	3.3
Ontario	1,042.1	1,015.2	1,022.9	-19.2	902.7	864.8	858.4	-44.3	13.4	14.8	16.1	2.7
Manitoba	106.9	106.5	108.4	1.5	95.5	97.4	98.4	2.9	10.7	8.5	9.1	-1.6
Saskatchewan	94.6	94.5	96.6	2.0	88.8	85.9	86.1	-2.7	6.1	9.1	11.0	4.9
Alberta	354.5	349.3	357.3	2.8	326.6	315.0	317.2	-9.4	7.9	9.8	11.2	3.3
British Columbia	385.0	361.7	356.8	-28.2	353.9	321.7	312.7	-41.2	8.1	11.1	12.4	4.3

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
Total, all industries	17,908.6	18,008.7	18,081.4	172.8	16,810.5	16,600.9	16,578.2	-232.3	6.1	7.8	8.3	2.2
Goods-producing sector	4,098.9	4,118.2	4,109.0	10.1	3,813.3	3,659.8	3,635.6	-177.7	7.0	11.1	11.5	4.5
Agriculture	321.7	302.3	316.1	-5.6	303.0	276.0	292.9	-10.1	5.8	8.7	7.3	1.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	348.5	370.7	366.2	17.7	318.6	331.1	316.7	-1.9	8.6	10.7	13.5	4.9
Forestry and logging with support activities	63.2	56.3	59.6	-3.6	53.6	45.2	46.1	-7.5	15.2	19.7	22.8	7.6
Fishing, hunting and trapping	22.7	26.9	24.9	2.2	17.3	20.0	18.2	0.9	23.8	25.7	26.9	3.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	262.6	287.5	281.6	19.0	247.7	265.9	252.4	4.7	5.7	7.5	10.4	4.7
Utilities	153.3	148.0	145.3	-8.0	149.7	144.4	143.1	-6.6	2.3	2.4	1.5	-0.8
Construction	1,232.2	1,283.8	1,256.6	24.4	1,124.2	1,115.1	1,076.6	-47.6	8.8	13.1	14.3	5.5
Manufacturing	2,043.3	2,013.2	2,024.9	-18.4	1,917.7	1,793.1	1,806.3	-111.4	6.1	10.9	10.8	4.7
Durables	1,201.2	1,183.2	1,164.1	-37.1	1,127.4	1,033.0	1,017.4	-110.0	6.1	12.7	12.6	6.5
Non-durables	842.1	830.1	860.8	18.7	790.3	760.1	788.9	-1.4	6.2	8.4	8.4	2.2
Services-producing sector	13,498.4	13,577.2	13,599.6	101.2	12,997.2	12,941.0	12,942.7	-54.5	3.7	4.7	4.8	1.1
Trade	2,777.6	2,777.8	2,775.2	-2.4	2,653.6	2,611.3	2,589.7	-63.9	4.5	6.0	6.7	2.2
Wholesale trade	643.8	673.1	686.0	42.2	621.8	639.7	646.2	24.4	3.4	5.0	5.8	2.4
Retail trade	2,133.8	2,104.7	2,089.2	-44.6	2,031.8	1,971.5	1,943.5	-88.3	4.8	6.3	7.0	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	866.2	869.9	885.7	19.5	838.5	826.2	832.2	-6.3	3.2	5.0	6.0	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,106.4	1,116.8	1,125.6	19.2	1,088.7	1,093.6	1,101.6	12.9	1.6	2.1	2.1	0.5
Finance and insurance	785.4	797.0	802.5	17.1	775.2	787.2	791.0	15.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.1
Real estate and leasing	321.0	319.8	323.1	2.1	313.5	306.4	310.6	-2.9	2.3	4.2	3.9	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,240.3	1,252.7	1,234.0	-6.3	1,205.7	1,207.4	1,185.2	-20.5	2.8	3.6	4.0	1.2
Business, building and other support services	757.4	694.2	706.9	-50.5	683.7	611.7	629.1	-54.6	9.7	11.9	11.0	1.3
Educational services	1,282.8	1,251.6	1,253.6	-29.2	1,259.7	1,225.1	1,232.9	-26.8	1.8	2.1	1.7	-0.1
Health care and social assistance	1,893.7	1,967.3	1,976.8	83.1	1,865.1	1,949.7	1,942.2	77.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	0.3
Information, culture and recreation	793.9	776.3	778.1	-15.8	753.4	721.3	729.6	-23.8	5.1	7.1	6.2	1.1
Accommodation and food services	1,091.9	1,129.1	1,135.7	43.8	1,009.2	1,035.1	1,041.3	32.1	7.6	8.3	8.3	0.7
Other services	770.2	798.5	802.5	32.3	741.0	762.2	753.4	12.4	3.8	4.5	6.1	2.3
Public administration	917.9	922.8	925.6	7.7	898.5	897.2	905.4	6.9	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.1
Unclassified industries	311.4	313.4	372.8	61.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment - %			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
Total, all industries	473.0	487.5	489.6	16.6	432.2	439.4	441.0	8.8	8.6	9.9	9.9	1.3
Goods-producing sector	94.5	101.0	96.6	2.1	81.9	85.4	79.7	-2.2	13.3	15.4	17.6	4.3
Agriculture	5.7	7.4	7.4	1.7	4.9	6.1	5.8	0.9	14.0	17.6	21.6	7.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	13.8	15.7	16.1	2.3	11.1	12.5	11.9	0.8	19.6	20.4	26.1	6.5
Forestry and logging with support activities	3.2	3.1	3.1	-0.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	0.4	28.1	16.1	-	-28.1
Fishing, hunting and trapping	7.1	8.1	7.8	0.7	5.2	6.2	4.8	-0.4	25.4	22.2	38.5	13.1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.6	4.6	5.2	1.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	0.7	0.0	19.6	17.3	17.3
Utilities	3.1	2.6	2.3	-0.8	2.9	2.4	2.2	-0.7	0.0	-	-	0.0
Construction	30.6	33.5	31.7	1.1	25.0	27.0	25.6	0.6	18.0	19.4	19.2	1.2
Manufacturing	41.3	41.7	39.2	-2.1	38.0	37.5	34.3	-3.7	8.2	10.1	12.5	4.3
Durables	15.4	16.5	16.0	0.6	13.8	14.5	13.2	-0.6	10.4	12.1	16.9	6.5
Non-durables	25.9	25.2	23.2	-2.7	24.1	22.9	21.1	-3.0	6.9	9.1	9.5	2.6
Services-producing sector	370.5	376.5	381.9	11.4	350.3	353.9	361.4	11.1	5.5	6.0	5.4	-0.1
Trade	81.5	79.8	80.0	-1.5	76.3	74.1	73.8	-2.5	6.4	7.1	7.8	1.4
Wholesale trade	16.1	13.8	15.2	-0.9	15.2	13.0	14.3	-0.9	5.6	5.8	5.3	-0.3
Retail trade	65.4	66.0	64.8	-0.6	61.1	61.0	59.4	-1.7	6.6	7.6	8.3	1.7
Transportation and warehousing	19.4	20.2	20.6	1.2	18.1	18.7	19.0	0.9	6.7	7.4	7.8	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	23.5	21.9	22.1	-1.4	22.8	21.5	21.6	-1.2	2.6	-	2.3	-0.3
Finance and insurance	14.7	12.7	12.8	-1.9	14.4	12.6	12.6	-1.8	0.0	-	-	0.0
Real estate and leasing	8.8	9.2	9.3	0.5	8.4	8.9	9.0	0.6	0.0	-	-	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	20.2	24.6	25.4	5.2	19.6	23.8	24.5	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.5	1.0
Business, building and other support services	31.1	27.9	28.8	-2.3	26.5	24.2	24.9	-1.6	14.8	13.3	13.5	-1.3
Educational services	36.0	40.6	39.3	3.3	35.5	39.4	38.8	3.3	1.4	3.0	1.3	-0.1
Health care and social assistance	59.6	61.1	59.4	-0.2	58.6	59.9	59.2	0.6	1.8	2.0	-	-1.8
Information, culture and recreation	20.2	17.3	19.1	-1.1	18.4	15.6	17.7	-0.7	8.9	9.8	7.3	-1.6
Accommodation and food services	29.2	31.7	32.8	3.6	26.2	27.0	29.3	3.1	10.3	15.1	11.0	0.7
Other services	20.4	20.1	21.3	0.9	19.3	19.0	19.8	0.5	5.4	5.5	7.5	2.1
Public administration	29.5	31.3	33.1	3.6	28.9	30.8	32.8	3.9	2.0	1.6	-	-2.0
Unclassified industries	8.0	10.0	11.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change	Feb'08	Jan'09	Feb'09	Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.0	6.6	7.5	-0.5	66.3	68.6	68.3	2.0	61.0	64.0	63.2	2.2
Halifax	**4.4**	**5.4**	**5.9**	**1.5**	**68.8**	**70.8**	**70.9**	**2.1**	**65.7**	**67.1**	**66.7**	**1.0**
Saint John, New Brunswick	4.8	5.6	5.7	0.9	66.2	66.1	66.6	0.4	63.1	62.4	62.8	-0.3
Saguenay	9.9	9.1	9.9	0.0	58.6	60.0	59.2	0.6	52.8	54.6	53.3	0.5
Quebec	5.8	4.2	4.8	-1.0	66.2	66.6	67.2	1.0	62.4	63.9	63.9	1.5
Trois-Rivières	8.7	7.1	8.1	-0.6	63.9	58.6	58.3	-5.6	58.3	54.4	53.6	-4.7
Sherbrooke	6.4	7.3	7.1	0.7	64.8	63.1	62.8	-2.0	60.6	58.5	58.3	-2.3
Montreal	7.5	8.1	8.5	1.0	66.9	66.4	65.6	-1.3	61.9	61.0	60.0	-1.9
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.3	4.4	4.5	0.2	72.2	71.9	71.1	-1.1	69.1	68.8	67.9	-1.2
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	4.5	5.0	5.8	1.3	73.2	70.9	70.3	-2.9	69.9	67.3	66.2	-3.7
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	4.2	4.2	4.1	-0.1	71.9	72.3	71.4	-0.5	68.9	69.2	68.5	-0.4
Kingston	5.4	5.0	5.1	-0.3	64.3	65.5	65.1	0.8	60.8	62.2	61.6	0.8
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5.4	5.8	6.9	1.5	63.6	65.3	64.6	1.0	60.1	61.5	60.1	0.0
Oshawa	6.4	8.0	8.3	1.9	68.3	67.8	66.7	-1.6	64.0	62.4	61.2	-2.8
Toronto	6.1	7.4	8.1	2.0	68.2	68.1	68.1	-0.1	64.0	63.0	62.6	-1.4
Hamilton	5.8	7.9	8.6	2.8	66.2	65.7	65.9	-0.3	62.3	60.5	60.2	-2.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	6.8	9.0	10.1	3.3	63.6	63.7	63.0	-0.6	59.2	58.0	56.7	-2.5
London	6.5	7.9	8.4	1.9	67.3	68.0	67.5	0.2	62.9	62.7	61.8	-1.1
Windsor	9.4	11.2	13.8	4.4	65.0	64.5	64.6	-0.4	58.9	57.3	55.7	-3.2
Kitchener	4.9	7.9	9.0	4.1	70.5	73.1	72.5	2.0	67.1	67.4	65.9	-1.2
Thunder Bay	5.2	6.4	7.6	2.4	64.2	61.4	61.3	-2.9	60.9	57.4	56.6	-4.3
Winnipeg	4.2	4.4	4.7	0.5	70.4	70.3	70.2	-0.2	67.4	67.2	66.9	-0.5
Regina	3.9	3.0	3.5	-0.4	69.8	71.2	71.1	1.3	67.0	69.1	68.6	1.6
Saskatoon	3.4	4.0	4.6	1.2	72.4	73.0	73.2	0.8	69.9	70.0	69.8	-0.1
Calgary	3.0	4.2	5.0	2.0	74.9	77.4	76.9	2.0	72.7	74.2	73.0	0.3
Edmonton	3.7	3.9	4.5	0.8	73.1	72.7	72.5	-0.6	70.4	69.8	69.3	-1.1
Abbotsford	4.9	5.8	6.7	1.8	66.5	68.8	68.6	2.1	63.1	64.7	64.0	0.9
Vancouver	3.7	4.9	5.6	1.9	67.0	65.6	65.4	-1.6	64.5	62.4	61.8	-2.7
Victoria	3.3	3.9	4.9	1.6	67.1	67.0	66.2	-0.9	64.9	64.3	63.0	-1.9

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004*. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2